

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 939.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

THE MILLINERY STORE.

20 Mrs. White,

(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous Public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and straw Scoops, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and made Cloaks, Lace and Gauze Veils, Turbans, Gape and Muslin Caps, Ostrich Feathers, & Artificial Flowers, Stuffs for Cravats, Spencers, Black and Red Morocco Leather Bonnets for Children.

N. B. Scoops and Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the shortest notice.

Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan Jun. & Co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish superfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, 23 Velvetts, Jaconet, rambored & book muslins, Hummings, Balfas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankeens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of bar iron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's lick salt.

Millers can be supplied with boulding cloths of the different numbers. Lexington, April 7th, 1804. tf

23 Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Montgomery circuit, July term 1804. Christian Keener, complainant, Against

4 John Hawkins, Ezekiel Hayden, John Dupuy, Henry Payne, Henry Young, John Fowler, James Gray and Basil Holmes, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Basil Holmes, Henry Young, James Gray & John Dupuy, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of next October term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the public papers of this state for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. M. Harrison, C. M. C.

DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD.

9 BEG leave to inform the public that the MEDICINE & SURGERY, in partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

Dr. Brown requests those who are indebted to him to pay their accounts to Major Dedmond or give notes for the amount.

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

CASH, TO BACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PETRE, BEES-WAX, TAL-LOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

tf Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

FOR sale, the place whereon I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which are burr—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 130 acres of cleared land, springs and stockwater that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars by applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shewn.

John Rogers.

Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, April 16th, 1804.

TWO STILLS FOR SALE.

ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all Cash. For sale, also,

The Noted Thorough Bred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. K.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill feat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun. Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1803.

Writing Paper, For Sale by the Ream.

FOR SALE.

AND possession given immediately 215 acres of land, lying on the waters of Cane Run, and immediately on the road leading from Lexington to Georgetown—There is tolerable good improvements, with about 60 acres of the above land cleared, and well enclosed with a good fence, the title indisputable; the terms of sale will be made known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

I will also sell all my stock, at reduced prices for cash or short credit—Among my horses I have two thorough bred Mares, brought from Virginia last spring, one was got by the noted horse Quicksilver out of a Pilgrim mare, three years old this spring, now in foal by Albert, the other was got by Fitzchews noted running horse Old Frederick, out of a full blooded mare, and now in foal by Medley.

Thos. J. Garrett

Fayette, July 9th, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek, near Drennon's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

April 17, 1804. tf

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment, Book muslin, plain and figured cambrick do.

Chintzes and calicoes, assorted, Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands Constitution and fancy cords, Extra long silk gloves, assorted, Morocco slippers, assorted, Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas, Copper in sheets & still patterns. Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1804.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.



THE Grand

Lodge of Kentucky, will convene, in the

Lodge Room at

Lexington, on

the third Tues-

day of September next at ten o'clock,

A. M. The officers, members, and

representatives from the respective

Lodges under our jurisdiction, are

requested to be punctual in their at-

tendance, at that time and place.

By order of the worshipful Grand

Master,

Danl. Bradford, Grand Sec.

Lexington, Aug. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE.

THE property whereon I now live, in Lexington, this property has been occupied for a number of years as a tavern, it being in a good part of the town for that business. I will take a small farm in part, and the balance in Cash or Negroes; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

John Jones.

Lexington, July 17, 1804.

Call at the Green Tree!

WHERE the subscriber continues to keep a house of Entertainment for those who please to call on him, and shall meet with lower charges than any in Lexington.

tf

FOR SALE,

FOR CASH & NEGROES;

1000 Acres of first rate land, lying on the Kentucky river, and near where Capt. Danl. Weisiger now lives, and about 4 miles below Frankfort, with 4 small Farms thereon—one on the river, with 45 acres of cleared ground, and peach orchard, and under good fence—the other 3 about 20 acres cleared on each, and under good fence—all with good log houses, and as good water as any in the state. Also, 300 acres of second rate, good farming land, about five or six miles from Frankfort, and on the North Fork of Elkhorn, about one mile from Sanders's mill.

I will sell a part, or all of the above mentioned land unusually low for Cash.—For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, James Roberts in Frankfort or Messrs. Parker & Gray, Lexington.

THOS. Q. ROBERTS.

Lexington, May 28, 1804.

I AM authorized, by power of attorney, from Simon Gratz, of the city of Philadelphia, to sell one moiety of a

Tract of Land,

Containing two thousand acres, situate on the head waters of Fox run, a branch of Bradhears's creek; which land was conveyed by William Murray, of Philadelphia, to Joseph Simons, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and by him to the aforesaid Simon Gratz. Any person inclining to purchase said lands, may know the terms (which will be moderate) by applying to me in Lexington.

WILL. MORTON.

Attorney in fact for S. Gratz.

June 4, 1804. tf

I WISH TO SELL MY

Tanyard

in this place—the price will be moderate, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on being satisfactorily secured, and the tinnerell punctually paid.

WILL. MORTON

Lexington, 4th June, 1804. f

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I am about to leave this state, and that I have left all my business in the hands of Mr. E. Baker to settle for me. Those that are indebted to me for the seasons of mares to Spread-Eagle, for the season 1803, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay, as there cannot be no farther indulgence given; and those that have failed to give their notes for this season, are requested to come forward and comply with my terms agreeable to my advertisement.

Wm. T. Banton.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Garrard County.

A SORREL HORSE,

four years old, 15 and a half hands high, a flit in the end of the left ear, lately nicked and shod before.

Also a

BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

15 hands high, four years old, some saddle marks, tolerable long tail, and shod before. Any person taking up the same, or either of them shall be generously rewarded.

KENNETH M'COY.

August 24, 1804. 3w

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the first of November, to JONATHAN HOLMES, or give their notes. Those who do not comply, may expect compulsory measures to be taken.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

August 7, 1804.

Indiana Territory.

WHEREAS a writ of Foreign Attachment has issued out of the General Court for the said Territory, directed to the Sheriff of Clarke county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels, and effects, rights and credits of John Holker and Nicholas Vidor Muhlbergher, at the suit of John Edgar, in a plea of covenant broken, by virtue of which writ the said Sheriff has attached several tracts of land, and other premises, in the county of Clarke, as the estate of the said defendants—Now notice is hereby given, that unless the said John Holker & Nicholas Vidor Muhlbergher, shall appear by themselves or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against them by default, and the estate so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.—Dated 6th July, 1804.

H. HURST, c. k. c.

John Rice Jones, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March last, entitled, "An act further to amend an act, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax, within the United States," the collectors of said tax are directed to transmit to the Supervisor, correct transcripts of lists of all lands or lots which they have sold for the non-payment of said tax—And it is further provided, that any person making payment to the Supervisor; of the tax, costs and interest upon any tract of land or lot so sold, should be permitted to redeem the same, provided such payment or tender of payment be made within the period prescribed by law—which in this state will expire generally in January and February next—In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, public notice is hereby given, that I am in possession of all the collectors, lists of lands and lots, which have been sold for non-payment of the said tax, within this state, (save two which are expected daily) and that any person willing to redeem lands or lots which have been sold, may do so by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES MORRISON,

Supervisor.

Lexington, July 16th, 1804,

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ON the fifteenth day of September next, the MILLS of John Jameson dec. on North Elkhorn, with forty three acres of land annexed thereto, with a good log house sixteen by eighteen feet, with a stone chimney, kitchen and fire place underneath; about fifteen acres of the above land is cleared and under fence. The mill-house is built of stone, two story high, thirty eight feet by forty eight, with two pair of stones, one geared, the other tub. Immediate possession of the mill will be given the purchaser. The dwelling house and cleared land will be reserved till the first day of November next. The terms of the sale will be as follows (to wit) one fourth part of the purchase to be paid down, the balance to be paid in five equal annual payments, to commence on the fifteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and five. Interest on the four remaining payments will be required till the whole is paid up. Due attendance will be given by us the commissioners.

Wm. Moore,

Robt. S. Russell,

Frans. Kirtley,

Jas. Fisher.

August 27th, 1804. 3c*

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the County Court of Clarke, will meet on the fifth of October next at my own house, and then proceed to the beginning corner of an entry of 500 acres of land made in my own name, and to begin about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of a creek on Red River formerly called Coperas Creek, but now known by the name of Brush Creek, at a ford on said Red River, where the county road now crosses from Winchester to Clark's Mills on said river, then and there, to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in said entry, and do such other things as may be thought necessary and agreeable to law.

Stephen Collins.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of twelve months, a Tract of

LAND,

Containing one hundred and ten acres, lying on the east fork of Hickman creek, where James Hawkins now lives. The above land will be sold in one tract, or divided to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, on Saturday, the fifteenth of September next, on the premises. The money arising from the sale of the above Land, to be subject to the further order of said circuit court.

Hezekiah Harrison,

Edmund Bullock,

William Shreve,

August 6, 1804. Com'rs.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living at New Bourbon county.

A Dark Iron Grey Mare, rather whiter in the face than elsewhere; about two years old last spring; about 14 hands high, branded on the right shoulder and buttock thus, III, appraised to nine pounds ten shillings.

June 21, 1804. Isaac Tull.

ARISTARCHUS, No. II.

Having in the preceding number plainly pointed out several egregious blunders in "The New American Grammar," a work pregnant with false principles and improprieties, I again resume the subject and proceed, with all possible brevity, to make a few additional remarks.

Remark i. p. 7. Note. "A diphthong is two simple vocal sounds &c. joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length &c." *Quer.* By what legerdemain does Mr. L. let loose or unbind these vocal sounds? Or, are they so fast tied together that they cannot perform their function without being set at liberty? How does he sever this Gordian knot?

Rem. ii. p. 17. and 18. "If the singular end in y or ey preceded by a consonant, the plural ends in ies." The rule is here given without any exception. *Quer.* How would Mr. L. spell the word *kidney* in the plural?

Rem. iii. p. 33. "Q. How may a verb be distinguished from any other part of speech? A. Whatever word, with a substantive makes full sense, is a verb." He had before told us (p. 30) that an *adjective* is known by making "sense with the word thing," and now he tells us that a *verb* is to be distinguished by making "sense with a substantive;" now what is the word *thing* but a substantive? What can we reasonably infer from this, but that the Rev. Grammarian considers the adjective and the verb as one and the same thing?

But in order that the scholar might have no reason to complain of the want of rules; he gives him two more methods by which the verb may be distinguished, viz. "Whatever word can take any of the personal pronouns, or the phrase *it shall* before it, and make sense, is a verb otherwise not." An example or two will show how far these directions will assist the young tyro in finding his verbs—

Example 1. "Him onward thro' the forest come, Adam discern'd." Milton. —Here the *adverb* onward takes the personal pronoun *him* before it, and makes sense, for every word in the Dictionary must have some meaning; whereas according to the rule onward ought to be a *verb*: the same absurdity will follow even if we apply the phrase *it shall* before the verb *discern'd* in the above cited sentence, thus—*Adam it shall discern'd*, is absolute nonsense.

Ex. 2. "Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join The varying verse &c." Pope. Now let us put the phrase *it shall* before the two verbs *was* and *taught* and we shall have nonsense again *it shall was, it shall taught* &c.

Ex. 3. "I was when the seas were roaring &c." It shall were roaring &c.—Excellent rule! How agreeable and useful to the teacher and man of science?—Such rules are alike useless to the learned and unlearned; for the former can do without them, and they are of no service to the latter.

Rem. iv. p. 61 Rule 3. "Different nouns connected by a disjunctive conjunction require a singular verb." Our profound Grammarian has in this rule infinitely surpassed all his predecessors, who had restricted it to nouns of the singular number only; but it belonged to the comprehensive mind of this great master of language to discover, that the rule might be extended to all nouns in general whether singular or plural. The beauty and elegance of this improvement will appear from the following examples:

When the fields or meadows is green. Where sighs, groans, cries or lamentations is heard no more.—The mental perceptions or the personal graces is not wanting. In all these examples "different nouns are connected by a disjunctive conjunction," agreeably to the rule.

Rem. v. p. 1b. Note. Sometimes the verb is used in the singular number after several subjects or nominatives, connected with a copulative conjunction, being supposed to have a separate reference to each of them. This is more especially the case when the subjects are nearly allied to each other in signification; as trade and commerce is productive of many advantages. Harmony and love is to be preferred before discord and hatred." This note is literally transcribed from Harrison; and our author has, with singular taste and judgment, attempted to rescue from oblivion a special rule which no correct writer of the present age would venture to adopt. The impropriety of using verbs in the

singular number after plural nouns, connected by a copulative is ably demonstrated by a late elegant writer in the following words: "When the nouns are nearly related, or scarcely distinguishable in sense, and sometimes when they are very different, some authors have thought it allowable to put the verbs, nouns, and pronouns in the singular number; as 'ignorance and negligence has produced the effect;' 'Tranquillity and peace dwells there;' 'The discomfiture and slaughter was very great.' But it is contrary to the first principles of grammar, to consider two distinct ideas as one, however nice may be their shades of difference; and if there be no difference, one of them must be superfluous, and ought to be rejected."

"In support of the above construction, it is said, that the verb may be understood as applied to each of the preceding terms; as in the following example. 'Harmony and love is to be preferred before discord and hatred.' But besides the confusion, and the latitude of application, which such a construction would introduce, it appears to be more proper and analogical, in cases where the verb is intended to be applied to any one of the terms, to make use of the disjunctive conjunction, which grammatically refers the verb to one or other of the preceding terms in a separate view. To preserve the disjunctive uses of the copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, would render the rules precise, consistent, and intelligible. Dr. Blair very justly observes, that 'two or more substantives, joined by a copulative, must always require the verbs or pronouns to which they refer, to be placed in the plural number.' To this may be added the testimony of Buchanan, who observes, that 'when several nouns are enumerated and connected (i. e. by a copulative) they must always have a plural verb, and not a verb singular to be applied to each of them, which would be altogether inelegant and ungrammatical.'"

Rem. vi. p. 64. Rule 16. "If a nominative word, either expressed or understood, come between the relative and the verb, the relative *who*, with its compounds, must be put in the objective case."

A few examples will show the absurdity of this rule. Ex. 1. A poor prince, whose whole infantry does not exceed a single man &c. *sterne*. In this example the nominative word (*infantry*) comes between the relative and the verb, and yet the relative is not in the objective, but the possessive case; but Mr. L. says it must be in the objective; in which case, the above sentence will run thus "A poor prince, *whom* whole infantry &c."

Ex. 2. "To Him, whose sun exhales, whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints." Thompson. According to Mr. L's rule, it should be "*whom* sun exhales, *whom* breath perfumes &c."

Ex. 3. "Whose bolder note is heard afar," *ibid.* Mr. L. would say "*whom* bolder note" &c. Ex. 4. Whose book is it? "*Whom* bounty sustains us." He is happy, whose mind is contented." In Mr. L's lingo, it is "*Whom* book is it? "*Whom* bounty &c. "*whom* mind &c."

Ex. 5. "who I am." "*Whomsoever* he be." Here the relative is in the nominative; but Mr. L. must have the objective "*Whom* I am." "*Whomsoever* he be." And, in a word, even the wife Solomon has used the possessive case of the personal relative instead of Mr. L's objective, in the following words Prov. xxvi. 26. "Whose hatred is covered by deceit &c." Mr. L's rule requires "*whom* hatred &c." Ye Citizens of Kentucky! wo unto you if ye neglect the precepts of your sage! "The queen of the south shall rise up in judgment against you; for she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon but behold a GREATER than Solomon is here!"

Rem. vii. p. 65. Rule 20. "A verb following another verb is put in the infinitive mode."—Let us try whether this rule (which is given without a single exception, will hold in the following instances—

Ex. 1. "Genius animates, collects and combines." In this example there are three verbs one after another, and yet none of them is in the infinitive mode. Ex. 2. "Blot out, correct, insert, refine." "Enlarge, diminish, interline."

Here no less than six verbs follow one another in train, and all in the imperative mode. Admirable rule! How "useful to the teacher," and how "agreeable to the man of science!"

This is the "New American Grammar," made of old remnants, but unskillfully connected. The materials were in general, good, had the artist known how to put them together.

—But I have neither time nor patience to follow the author through the labyrinth of incoherent materials which he has so laboriously con-

structed. From the sample which I have already given of the work, I presume no judicious parent would wish his son to load his memory with such trash—For, as the sage of Monticello has justly observed, "Ignorance is preferable to error; and he is less remote from the truth who believes nothing, than he who believes what is wrong."

"Some books," says Sir Francis Bacon, "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Now, courteous reader, I think I have sufficiently proved, that this little book, called "The American Grammar," is to be ranked in the number of those that are only to be tasted. For if swallowed, it might peradventure, like the little book mentioned in the Apocalypse, occasion troublesome commotions in the inward parts.

If the rev. author of the American Grammar has the candor to acknowledge the justice of these strictures, he will reply in the language of the immortal Buffon "J'aime autant une personne qui me relève d'une erreur, qu'une autre qui m'apprend une verité, parce qu'en effet une erreur corrigée est une verité." But if, on the contrary, the task should be considered as invidious, and I should be so unfortunate as to become the object of his displeasure, should he wax wroth and his anger be kindled against me, I have only to lay in the words of the philosopher, "Amicus Plato, sed magis amica Veritas."

Typographical Errors in the first No. of Aristarchus.

Rem. 3, for *nominative* read *nominative*. Rem. 4, for *Ellipsis* read *Ellipsis*. Rem. 5, for *wrote* read *wrote*. Rem. 4, for *ingenius* read *ingenious*.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. F. L. Turner.

SIR,

THE openness with which you have appeared in the defence of John Breckinridge, against the charges exhibited by Dan. Bradford, warrants me in addressing to you a few observations, not only with a view of showing the inconclusiveness of your attempt to rescue Mr. Breckinridge from the imputation of guilt, but also to point out from your own statements, aided by some circumstances which have already transpired, the suspicious which necessarily attach themselves to you, as an abettor of the principles in the "True Republican." You have informed us, that you were present when Mr. Breckinridge received Mr. Magruder's letter, containing a development of the principles and tendency of the True Republican; you have further informed us, that you were apprised of its existence before that period, and have proven by certificates, that piece to have been of considerable notoriety amongst Mr. Breckinridge's most intimate friends, some time before its publication, and yet you say, that not a single sentence escaped Mr. B. to you on the subject, nor from you to him; notwithstanding, the frequent, free, and unreserved conversations, which you and Mr. Breckinridge were in the habit of having, upon the present political affairs. I ask you, how this silence is to be explained? Was it because Mr. B. felt the same motives of delicacy which prevented him obeying the nomination of the republican members of Congress, to carry into effect their vote in favour of Mr. Clinton? Was it the same delicacy that prevented him from attending the second caucus, after he had been left by a large majority, in the votes for the person who should be run as vice president, at the ensuing election? But sir, why were you equally silent? Were you afraid of wounding the delicacy of Mr. B's feelings, by declaring to him what had been done, and its effects upon the public mind? If you were really a friend to the election of Mr. Clinton, and knew Mr. Breckinridge to be so, there would have been none of that nice sensibility between you both, to be excited by introducing the True Republican as a topic of conversation, and deprecating its sentiments in your free and unreserved conversations. When we recollect the conduct you advised Stevenson to pursue with Daniel Bradford, for expelling him as the professed author of the True Republican, and your volunteered toast on the 12th of May (viz.) "John Breckinridge, our senator in Congress—virtue—patriotism," and the one which you refused to repeat on the 4th of July, (viz.) "George Clinton, the tried patriot of '76, and our next vice president—may he be ever preferred to mushrooms of the day," we are much justified in entering into your feelings on the disposition of the people respecting the True Republican, and your fear of interrupting Mr. B's repose, by mentioning it. Mr. H. Harrison informs us of a pamphlet which Capt. Stevenson wished him to read, in confirmation of Mr. B's superiority to Clinton as vice president. That pamphlet was written in vindication of A. Burr, and for the destruction of Clinton and others. It is strongly suspected that pamphlet reached Capt. Stevenson by the friendly assistance of Mr. B. This inference is

drawn from the peculiar sneers of it to give Mr. B. an advantage over Mr. C. for it not only has ingenuity, but talents in an eminent degree exercised, in displaying the character of Clinton; which being done, Mr. B. expected of course to be considered the next man upon the list for vice president. What you expected to gain by your attempt to serve Mr. B. I cannot say, nor am I prepared to calculate the amount of credit Mr. B. has placed to your account, for your good intention towards him. In your fervent zeal to serve him, you lost that circumspection which was absolutely necessary to keep out of view the evidences which would go to convict him, you have accordingly in your defence, exhibited circumstances which bear hard upon him, and tend much to aggravate the difficulties that before surrounded him; but this is not all; you have not only considerably increased Mr. Breckinridge's embarrassment, but you have drawn down the suspicions of the people upon yourself, as being an advocate of the True Republican under his banner.

You have written very feelingly on character, but appear to forget that it is of as much importance to Mr. Bradford as to Mr. Breckinridge; and what is strongly evidential of a blind zeal (to say the least of it) to defend Mr. B. you deduce his innocence from what he may be the better part of his previous conduct. That kind of reasoning is by no means conclusive, because it would make every man virtuous who had ever done a good act. It is of importance for you to demolish those facts, upon which the charges against Mr. Breckinridge are bottomed, if you wish to succeed in exculpating him, but first of all, to emancipate yourself from the charge of being an abettor of the cause of the True Republican, which will require something not bordering on omnipresence, but omnipotence.

CURTIUS

In acknowledging the receipt of Curtius last week, he watercolorously called "Decius."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

To the Editor of the Independent Gazetteer.

SIR,

I OBSERVED in your last paper, a few paragraphs under the signature of "C." filled with such scurrilous and indecent language, that, upon the whole, I regarded it as one of the best specimens of the famed Billingsgate dialect, that has ever been exhibited in our country. Such a promiscuous assemblage of approbrious appellations, such a misapplication of terms, and abuse of words, can seldom be met with on this side the Atlantic. The author must certainly have received them, by a late importation, from some of the great towns in Britain. All I could collect from this singular performance, was, this Mr. "C." who ever he is, was highly incensed against a certain Aristarchus, who had pointed out some absurdities in a late publication, which he calls "The American Grammar." Surely this Mr. "C." must be a very choleric, not to say, uncivilized being, to emit such a torrent of abuse against the author of a few critical remarks, the justice of which has never yet been controverted.—Mr. Editor, you have no doubt often heard of Grubstreet and garret-writers;—but the ideas and expressions of Mr. "C." are so low, and gravitate so much towards the *barbas*, that it is impossible they could have proceeded from so elevated a situation as a garret; they must undoubtedly have ascended from some vault or cellar underground, the coldness and humidity of which chilled his imagination, and the mephitic gas so enveloped his brain, diminished its energy, and stupified his senses, that all his attempts at wit proved abortive, and all his fond conceits were stifled in embryo.

—But, Mr. Editor, I would recommend it to you, seriously to consider, whether the insertion of such scandalous libels is likely to add anything to the reputation of your paper? Be that as it may, certain it is, that neither Aristarchus, nor any other man of common decency who forms a just estimate of his own dignity, could so far degrade himself as to deign a reply to such contemptible rascality.

A Friend to Justice.

Q. Does Mr. "C." really live in a cellar?

A. The editor of the Independent Gazetteer is requested to insert the above in his next paper.

LETTERS

Between Madame Bonaparte and Madame Moreau.

Les Nouvelles à la Main, Ventose an XII. No. III. or Paris, March 20, 1804, contains what follows:

"In a preceding number we published a letter from Gen. Moreau to the First Consul. We are now informed from good authority, that it was authentic, with the exception that Gen. Moreau instead of acknowledging himself guilty of the pretended conspiracy, says, that had he conspired with Pichegru,

Georges and others, such would have been his plans, &c.

"The letters we now lay before the public are known to all Paris, and have been admired even by some female citizens, who have not been inactive in our revolution. The one is written by a lady near fifty, sharing a throne; the other by a young beauty of twenty two, who has been refused to share a dungeon with her husband. We guarantee their authenticity. They want no comment; they speak for themselves."

To Madame Moreau.

Paris, 22d Ventose, year 12, March 18, 1804.

MADAME.

THOUGH the crimes of your husband are great, the clemency of the First Consul is greater; and my friendship for you, and my compassion for a person so dear to you, surpass both. Apprehend, therefore, nothing for Gen. Moreau's life. By the very constitution which he intended to overturn, the chief magistrate possesses the power to pardon; and I promise you that it shall be employed in this affair. Do not, however, by any ill-adviced indiscretions of yourself and of your friends aggravate the enormity of your husband's guilt. They alone can shut the door of mercy forever, and bring general Moreau to the scaffold.

I salute you cordially.

JOSEPHINE BONAPARTE.

Madame Moreau to Madame Bonaparte.

Gresbois, March 19, 1804.

MADAME.

I CANNOT be called indifferent in saying, that your assertion, that declares my husband guilty, is rash, ungenerous and cruel. I do not wish to enter into a discussion unbecoming myself and my husband. Who is the criminal? he who, disinterested and without stain, has served his country; or he who served France, only to become a tyrant over Frenchmen. He whose victories pacified Europe; or the foreigner, who made those victories subservient to organize his oppressions over France and all nations. He who in the most corrupted country dared to be honest, and had the courageous modesty to confound himself in the crowd, after he had resigned the supreme command; or he who owes every advancement towards authority, to some new crime, and has, therefore, no other choice left but between power and death—a throne or a scaffold. But let General Moreau appear before impartial judges, and not before pensioned affidavits! Let him be tried by men whose lives are as pure as his own, and not by persons, accomplices in the atrocities of General Bonaparte, and whose past crimes answer for their present obedience; and I promise you, that justice, in pronouncing his honorable acquittal, will dispatch an order for arrest (un mandat d'arrest) of the really culpable of high treason against France—against the world.

Cease, Madam, to mock humanity, and to insult my feelings, by talking of your husband's clemency and mercy! Gracious God! how canst thou suffer, without inflicting chastisement, the profanation of these words? The clemency, the mercy of that cruel man, who even in his youth, had the ferocity to inundate the streets and squares of Toulon and Paris, with the blood of innocent men, women and children! who ordered those soldiers, who, in Italy, with their blood, earned his laurels, to be drowned or buried alive! who, in Syria, in the same city poisoned his wounded companions in arms, and butchered his chained prisoners! who hired an assassin to stab one rival, Gen. Kleber, in Egypt; and who invents plots, and bribes assassins to dilhonour or murder in France, another rival general, whom he could find no banditti audacious enough to pierce!

Gen. Bonaparte's reign of crime and terror may be prosperous, but it cannot be long. Success attended Robespierre, but in a short time the guillotine punished his barbarity! Providence is always just; the same in 1804 as in 1794. My husband and myself are as resigned to the will of the Almighty, as we are firm in a belief of an hereafter—terrible for assassins, poisoners, atheists, and tyrants, but consoling to innocence upon earth. I salute you.

JULIA MOREAU.

Wool wanted.

I will purchase a considerable quantity of Lamb's wool, and the second sheering. Apply at my hat manufactory, on main cross street, Lexington.

John Lowrey.

September 5th, 1804.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Susannah has frequently threatened to leave my Bed and Board. To prevent her from contracting Debts—Thee are therefore to caution all persons from crediting her on my account as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting after this Date.

September 8th, 1804.

Ricbd. Lemasters.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from this place, on the night of Monday, the 3d instant, a

Strawberry roan Horse,

About 5 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, handsome head and neck, has a scar low down on (I think) the off side, near the girth, occasioned by a snag when a colt, a little while on one of his hind feet. It is thought he has been stolen by a party who have taken several to the neighbourhood of Port Lefevre, in the state of Ohio. I will give the above reward and all reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver said horse to me, and prosecute the thief to conviction, or for the delivery of the horse, a generous reward.

Dan. Bradford.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1804.

True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 11.

On Saturday night, about half after eleven o'clock, a fire, which threatened greater destruction than any which has yet broke out in this town, was discovered, in the shop of Messrs. Fithel and Gallatin, Copper-smiths and Tanners, on Main Street, nearly opposite this office. The progress which the fire had made before an engine could be brought to bear upon it, made the appearance truly alarming—the adjacent houses of Mr. Boggs, Mr. Bain, Dr. Schaag, Mr. White and Dr. Fithel, together with Capt. Marshall's, Mr. Woodruff's, Mr. Currier's, Mr. Yeiser's, the offices of the Independent Gazetteer and Kentucky Gazette, & in fact, the whole square, were considered in the most imminent danger. What rendered the prospect of extinguishing the flames very doubtful, was, the engine belonging to the Lexington Fire Company, being so much out of repair, as not to throw a drop of water. However from the unparalleled exertions of the citizens, the fire was completely got under before one o'clock, without any other material damage being done, than the back shops of Messrs. Fithel and Gallatin being consumed, with the loss of their tools, and copper ware and materials, amounting to about 500 dollars.

We are sorry that our situation urges the necessity of noticing the condition in which our fire utensils are.—The engine belonging to the (nominal) Lexington Fire Company, has not been in order for nearly twelve months; nor has the company had a meeting, for perhaps twice that length of time—the probability therefore is, that the other implements, are not in a much better state than the engine. A want of buckets and fire hooks, was very apparent at the above fire. The Union Fire Company, (the only one which holds regular meetings) consists of only 53 members, each of whom has 2 buckets, making 106 belonging to the members of that company. It is therefore believed, that in the town of Lexington, not more than 150 fire buckets could be raised fit for use.

In the schooner John, arrived at New York from St. Thomas, came passenger, Madame Maria-Louis Touffaint, widow of the late General Touffaint Louverture.

By the accounts from Europe it appears, that the long talked of invasion was on the eve of being attempted. The most convincing circumstance that some naval enterprise is about to be commenced, is, that the crews of all the French privateers are impressed immediately on their return to port, and sent to man their national marine.

LONDON, July 4.

The following is given in a Morning paper as an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated June 18:—"Bonaparte intends next week to set out for the coast; and, as he is to return before the 14th of July, the common belief here is, that should wind and circumstances permit, something will be undertaken before that period.

"The day before yesterday, extra-couriers left this city for Holland, Boulogne and Brest, with orders for our naval commanders to seize the first opportunity of putting to sea, and *coute qui court*, land in England, as many troops as possible, so that at the coronation ceremony, an invasion & victory may be announced.

"Our Brest fleet is nearly as numerous, and the Texel fleet not much inferior, to the English blockading fleet. But both in our fleets and flotillas, are some chosen ships, containing picked and desperate crews, called *enfants perdus*, who, as an advance guard, are to try to create confusion among their enemies, by boarding, &c. and, by it, permit the remainder of their fleets and transports to escape, and to land their troops in England. Every man of these crews, who survives, is to be created a member of the legion of honor, and receive a pension.

"On board these ships are, besides, combustible matters of a new composition which are said to be *inextinguishable*.

"According to what I have heard in conversations with the French naval and military officers, the Brest fleet is intended to invade the West; the Texel fleet the East; and the Boulogne flotilla the South of England. As to Ireland, they said it would fall by itself, if they were victorious in Great-Britain.

"These particulars are not fe-

crets here, but talked of in our first and best informed societies."

It is said, that the place of High Admiral of France will be reserved for Jerome Bonaparte, whose marriage is to be cancelled, as it had not obtained the Emperor's consent, and his rights restored to him.

The Dutch Papers furnish a most singular piece of intelligence, to which the Public if not familiarized with the changes which the Magic Lanthorn of the French Revolution has already familiarized their view, would scarcely lend a momentary credit. A new kingdom, they state, is to spring up in Italy. Lucien Bonaparte is to be sovereign of that part of Italy not comprehended under Naples, Etruria, and Sardinia; for the introduction of the latter name it is somewhat difficult to account. He is also to be Grand Duke of Parma, and to hold his residence at Rome. The Papal territory is to be converted into a temporal state, and the Pontiff to spend the rest of his days at—his devotions!—This intelligence is said to be confirmed by letters from Rome, of the 3d inst.

DOVER, June 23.

By a person lately returned from Flushing, we learn that a very great slaughter took place on board the enemies flotilla that lately engaged Sir Sidney: one of the largest prizes had above 100 killed, and a very considerable number wounded.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

Capt. Green, who left Cadix on the fourteenth of July, was informed by the Vice-Consul, that it was probable a war would take place between Spain and the United States! The report was current in Cadix, and the cause was supposed to be some dispute about Louisiana. It was so much credited by some of the Americans, that they were hurrying to get away as soon as possible.

A gentleman who came passenger in the scho. Nostra Señora del Carmen, from Porto Rico, informs that a vessel had arrived there in 28 days from Corruña, with advices of the Prince of peace (the Spanish minister) having fled to England, whither he had previously deposited considerable sums of money; and, that his precipitate flight was occasioned by Bonaparte's making a formal demand of the king of Spain, that this minister should be given up to justice as a principal actor in the late conspiracy against the internal and external safety of the French Republic.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Emeline, Captain Moran. She sailed from Bordeaux the 13th July, and brings papers to the 9th: from which we have made translations for this day's Gazette.

The preparations for invasion continued with increased vigor. Bonaparte, it was said, was becoming more and more unpopular in France, in consequence of his elevation to the Imperial dignity.

It was reported at Bordeaux, when Capt. Moran, of the scho. Emeline sailed, that Gen. Moreau had passed thro' that place on his way to Spain, to embark for the United States.

In corroboration of this information, the following article appeared in a late London paper.

MOREAU.—It has been announced in the Paris Monitor, (the government paper), that this General has been banished to America—to what part is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st June, and proceeded for Perpignan followed by his consort; and that he is to embark from Spain for America. The General it is said, had no intimation of this arrangement, and had just furnished his apartments in the Temple. When he was on trial he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the Court he was loudly applauded by the spectators—and the guards presented arms when he passed. Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayer by the Empress Josephine and her daughter.

A letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's ship Rattler, dated the 23d inst., off Ostend, says, "To-day, after dinner, we saw close in shore, 23 sail of the enemy's squadron making their way from Ostend. We engaged them for nearly three hours, and drove them under the forts. A boy seeing a shell fall on our main deck from the batteries, instantly put his hat on it while the fuse was burning furiously, took up the hat and shell together and threw them overboard before it had time to burst, by which expedient he must have been the means of preserving many valuable lives, and perhaps the ship; for falling as it did on the main deck, it might, according to the common effect of shells have defended to the magazine, which was directly under it."

NATCHEZ, August 14.

By a gentleman arrived here yesterday from the neighborhood of Bayou Sarah, we have been favored with the following information:—"That Mr. Nathan Kemper, with a party of about thirty men, with colors flying and horns sounding, marched from the neighborhood of the line of demarcation between this territory and West Florida, on the 7th inst. against the fort of Baton Rouge. On their way they made prisoners of John O'Connor esq. (an alcalde) and Capt. Pinedo and Terry.

They arrived on the following morning, about day light, near the fort. The Spanish commandant, (apprized of their intentions) had posted a picket of eighteen or twenty men, who hailed the party as they approached—they immediately answered by a volley from their rifles, which dispersed the Spaniards—two of whom were observed to fall.

Kemper returned on the following day, with his party, to the Bayou Sarah; he has established his quarters near the house of a Mr. Cobb. The following is an exact copy of a paper which is posted up at the quarters of Kemper, and at several other places through the country.

FOR A PEOPLE TO BE FREE it is sufficient that they will it. we, the undersigned, Citizens of West Florida, SEND THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS the despotism under which we have long groaned, has grown into an insupportable burthen, and as it is long since admitted men are born with equal rights, we, the undersigned inhabitants of that part of the dominion called West Florida, have resolved to throw off the yoke of tyranny and become FREE MEN, by declaring ourselves FREE and INDEPENDENT PEOPLE; and by supporting with our lives and property, that declaration, and we do by these presents, invite our fellow sufferers throughout the province aforesaid, to repair to the standard to aid in the effecting our common emancipation; we pledge ourselves solemnly to each other, and to our fellow men interested in the event, to avoid as far as practicable the effusion of blood (save that of our common enemy) and in all cases shall private property be held sacred. So long as our emancipation is effected, we will offer ourselves to some government, accustomed to freedom.

Those who set up in opposition to our operations for the purposes aforesaid, will be received as our common enemy, the enemy of mankind and of liberty, and will be treated accordingly.

Given under our hands on the south side of the line of demarcation in the province aforesaid, the first day of Floridian freedom. August 7, 1804

Our informant further adds, that Messrs. O'Connor, Pinedo & Terry, were liberated on the return of the party who exact their parole of honor to take no active part against them during the continuance of the contest.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) August 21.

A few days since the Delaware tribe of Indians relinquished to the United States all their claim to the extensive tract of country which lies between the Ohio Wabash, and the road leading from Post Vincennes, to the great Falls of Ohio. It fronts the Ohio about 300 miles, and its acquisition by the United States, is of immense value, as it will facilitate the establishment of extensive settlements on White river, the Wabash and the Mississippi, great part of it is first rate land; plentifully watered, and abundantly supplied with good timber.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of
FLAX & HEMP SEED;
DELIVERED at George Leib's oil mill on the Limestone road, about half a mile from the court house in Lexington; for which a generous price will be given.

Sept. 10, 1804. William Bobb.

DIVIDEND.

In the case of Ira Allen, A BANKRUPT.
THE commissioners named in the commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Ira Allen, of the town of Edgewood, in the county of Livingston, and the assignees of the estate and effects of said bankrupt, will meet on Thursday, 11th day of October next, at three o'clock P. M. at the commissioners' office in the town of Lexington, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; at which time and place the creditors who have not yet proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said dividend.

Matthew Lyon, assignee.
W. Macbean, clk. to the com'rs.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Johnston, on Beaver Creek, a bright bay MARE COLT, three years old this spring, about thirteen hands high with a small blaze in her forehead and a long switch tail. Appraised to £ 12.
Wm. Rayman.
Harrison Cty. May 22, 1804.

VALUABLE LANDS.—For Sale.

WILL be sold on the 24th inst. on the premises, 300 acres of Land, lying on the North Fork of Salt river, adjoining Simon Triplet's land, and near where the road leading from Danville to Bardtown, crosses said fork, in Washington county. Also, to commence on the first day of October next, 2000 acres of Military Lands in Henderson county, lying on Deer creek, a branch of Green river, about 4 miles from said river, and 18 from the Red Banks; these lands are esteemed valuable, therefore an object for those who wish to purchase in that quarter. The terms are one fourth at the time of sale, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments. For the first described tract a special title, & for the military land general warranty titles will be made. The military lands are laid off in eight lots to contain 250 acres each. Bond with approved security will be required.

Matthew Patton,
Roger Patton,
Wm. Patton.
For's of Matthew Patton, dec.
Sept. 10, 1804.

NOTICE.—Commissioners appointed by the county court of Hardin, will meet on the twenty-eighth of September, at a place called the Round Bottom, on Bacon creek, a branch of Nolin creek, to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry made in the name of Matthew Patton, for 550 acres of land, and to do such other things as may be thought necessary and agreeable to law.

Matthew Patton,
Roger Patton.
September 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Bottom Land, On the Ohio River, nine miles below Limestone, and the same distance from Washington, in Mason county. It contains about three hundred acres. I will take young draft horses in part payment. The lands and title are both good.

I will rent for one, or for a term of years, the house I now live in, with my interest in the ferry at this place.

For public business, or as a house of private entertainment, few situations are equal. My whole lease, for a moiety of this place, may be had upon easy terms. Who rents the house must have a particular recommendation, that they will not receive turbulent or disorderly persons, but keep a genteel good house.

Val. Peers.
Lower Blue Licks, }
July 8th, 1804. } 3w*

Indiana Territory.

WHEREAS a writ of Foreign Attachment has issued out of the General Court for the said Territory, directed to the sheriff of Knox county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Francis Mitchell, at the suit of Robert and James Abbot, in a plea of trespass on the case, by virtue of which writ the said sheriff has attached a house and lot and other premises, in the said county of Knox, as the estate of the said defendant.—Now notice is hereby given, that unless the said Francis Mitchell appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the estate so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated 26th July, 1804.

H. HURST, c. k. c.
John Rice Jones,
Attor. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, sct.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment has issued out of the court of Common Pleas of the said county of Knox, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Jean Marie Rouille, at the suit of Thomas Jones, in a plea of trespass on the case, by virtue of which writ the sheriff of the said county has attached sundry goods chattels and effects, as the property of the said defendant—now notice is hereby given, that unless the said defendant shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose, dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTIN, Prothy.
John Rice Jones, Attor.,
for the plaintiff.

NOTICE.

I will sell the remainder of that valuable tract of military land, lying on the Ohio, just above the mouth of the Kentucky river, containing 431 acres at a very reduced price for cash.—It consists of bottom of the first quality, eminently calculated for farming &c. commanding a view several miles above and below of the Ohio river, embracing a complete prospect of the Town at the mouth of the Kentucky river.

Jas. Finback.
P. S. Those who would prefer purchasing a part of the tract may be accommodated.—A General warranty will be given.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, in addition to their former assortment, Blue ground calico and chintzes, Cambric, jaconet, and tambores mullins, Furniture dimities, Black gauze for veils, Extra long silk gloves, assorted and coloured, Silk and cotton hosiery, Fancy and constitution cords, India Nankeens, Complete cases plotting instruments, Suspenders, Irish linens, Kid, morocco and stuff shoes, English & German scythes, Spanish segars by the box, Anvils, vices, White and red lead, Spanish brown, yellow oker, Vermillion and Prussian blue, Indigo and fig blue, Coffee, loaf sugar, teas, Wines, &c. &c. &c. Which will be sold unusually low for Cash in hand.

MACCOUN & TILFORD.
Lexington, July 16, 1804.

5 DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN off my horse on Saturday last, in this town, a single skirted SADDLE, With a blue cloth, it has been used as to injure both a little. I will give five dollars for the Saddle and Thief, or three for the Saddle.

Benj. Martin.
Lexington, Aug. 23, 1804. 3w

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Versailles K. on the night of the 11th inst. A Negroe Woman named Judah, about thirty years of age; she is of a common size, very black; is very wide across the cheek bone, and rather of a lean and bony form, has large eyes, and shews considerable of the white, when spoken to, is remarkable artful and will form a very plausible tale, it about to be apprehended. She has with her a variety of clothing, amongst which is a blue striped cotton habit, a gray coating cloak very long, and has a cap to it, several linnen under coats, some childrens clothing, several blankets, and other things not recollected. It is probable she has a pass, stating that she is free, or for her to pass to some particular place. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said wench to me in Versailles, if taken out of this state and all reasonable charges or ten dollars if taken in this state, and all reasonable charges for bringing her home.

Thos. Eastland.
August 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife SARAH HAMPTONSTALL, without any just provocation has eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date, I likewise forewarn all persons from harbouring her contrary to law.

Abraham Hamptonstall.
August 21st, 1804.

I DO hereby forewarn any person or persons from taking an assignment on a bond given from me to William W. Searcy, for one hundred pounds, bearing date, as well as I recollect, the 11th September, 1802, and payable the 11th March, 1804; as I am determined not to pay the money until compelled by law, in consequence of a fraud practised by the said William W. Searcy.

July 27th, 1804. Wm. Boon.
13c

Taken up by Elijah Woolfolk, living about two miles from Georgetown, on Dry run,

A Sorrel Mare, About five or six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a small star, a fear between the left nostril and the mouth, blind before, no brand perceptible; appraised to fifty dollars, May 15th, 1804.

A copy. Teste,
* Saml. Shepard, J. r.

Merced, 66.
Taken up by William Davenport, in Mercer county,

One Bay Horse, Eight years old, thirteen hands three inches high; appraised to thirty dollars. Also,

One Sorrel Stud Colt, Two years old, a blaze in his face, high hind foot white, thirteen hands one inch high appraised to twenty dollars. May 30th, 1804.

A copy. Teste,
* Tho. Allen, c. c.

FOR SALE.—For Cash.

A valuable Lot of ground, at the lower end of Main Street in this town containing two acres, it is handsomely situated and under good fence. For further information apply to the subscriber on Main Street, next door to Mr. Ben. Futhy's.

THOMAS LONNEY.
Lexington July 16, 1804

Cash

WILL be given for approved SMALL NOTES, by George Mansell & Co. Apply to James B. January, agent.

19 NOW OPENING BY
Charles Wilkins,
at the Brick House opposite the Court House,
lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,
an Extensive Assortment of
**Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &
Dorsey's best Iron;**
Which will be sold cheap for CASH
or HEMP.
Lexington, 3d May, 1804.
* * * Four or five Journeymen
Rope-Makers wanted. None need
apply but good workmen.

TO *****
O thou, whose eyes enslave my heart,
Whole charms my every sense controul;
Whole lips such thrilling joys impart,
And fire with love, my ardent soul;
O smiling hear, and deign approve,
The Muse that sings of MUTUAL LOVE.

Long time my heart in freedom rovd,
From fair to fair the wanton stray'd;
Each charm, each grace, I saw unmov'd,
Beauty in vain her arts display'd;
Thoughtless I rambl'd thro' the grove,
Unknown the sweets of MU TUAL LOV.

But when thy beauties caught my eyes,
The wand'rer ceas'd to roam again;
Thy worth my heart soon learnt to prize,
And fought no more the wanton train;
With -- blest -- I cease to rove,
But taste the sweets of MUTUAL LOVE.

Sweet is the op'ning breath of day,
Sweet is the dew-drop on the rose;
Sweet are the fonglers on the spray,
And sweet the walk, ere evening close;
Sweet are the whispers of the grove,
But oh! how sweet with MUTUAL LOVE!

T. O. M.
"Trifles, light as air."

SOME travellers in a mail coach,
among whom were a lady and an
Irishman, enjoying a nap towards the
opening of the morning, a sudden
noise disturbed the repose of honest
Thaddy, who, on enquiring what was
the matter, was answered, some ruf-
fians were robbing the mail; that
they may do, replied Thaddy; but
(throwing his arms round the lady)
they shall never plunder the fe-male.



THE subscriber will sell 200 or
250 acres of first rate LAND,
part of the tract whereon he resides,
on the South Fork of Elkhorn creek,
in Woodford county; about 40 acres
of which is cleared, and the rest is
well timbered. It lies beautifully,
has on it several valuable cabins and
three never failing springs, one of
the springs has sufficient fall for a
distillery, and affords an ample sup-
ply of water for that purpose during
the dryest seasons, and at it there is
a still house in good repair. Imme-
diate payment of about half the
price must be made; but for the bal-
ance reasonable credits may be had.
For further information apply to
CALEB WALLACE.

THOMAS DOZER takes up of
A ROAN HORSE COLT,
supposed to be a yearling this spring,
with a star in his forehead, no brands
perceivable; with one hind foot
white, very low in order, appraised
to \$6.
A Copy. Telle.
William Irwin, C. M. C.

MY wife RUTH ANDERSON, ab-
sented herself from my bed and board
without any just cause, this is there-
fore to forewarn all and every per-
son not to credit her on my account
as I will not pay any debts of her
contracting after this date.
Arron Anderson.
August 29th, 1804. *3w

FIGHT PENCE REWARD
WILL be given to any person who will ap-
prehend and deliver at my shop, in
Lexington, EDWARD SMITH and WILLI-
AM SMITH, living near col. Bowman's, South
Elkhorn, said Edward and William are ap-
prentices to the boot and shoe making busi-
ness, and left me on Saturday last, and took
with them the whole of their wearing ap-
parel. Edward is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9
or 10 inches high, stout well made, fair hair,
grey eyes, and a fly look. William is 16 or
17 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well
made, hair rather darker, and more open coun-
tenance than his brother. Four pence reward
will be given for either, or the above reward
for both.

All persons are hereby forewarned from
harboring, entertaining, or concealing either
or both of the above mentioned apprentices,
as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost
rigour of the law, the person or persons who
shall so offend.

William Ross.
N. B. I am credibly informed that Edward
is courting a young woman in the neighbour-
hood of his father.
W. R.
August 27, 1804.

TAKEN up by the Watchman of
the town of Lexington, on Saturday
night, the 1st instant,

A Chestnut Sorrel Mare,
with a star in his forehead, no shoes, some
collar and saddle marks, about 14 hands high,
and about 10 years old, supposed to be stolen.
The riders, who were two negro men, being
pursued, left the said mare in possession of the
watch, with an old double skirted saddle, an
old curb bridle, and about one third part of
a good blanket. The owner, by proving the
property and paying charges may have it again
by applying to
N. Prentiss.

3d September, 1804.
N. B. The mare is in Mr. Wilson's stable.

49 CASH,
Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE,
At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis
Saunders & Co's store, next door to the
Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—
A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,
HAS removed to his farm, seven
miles east of Lexington, near the
Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will
continue to practice Medicine, in all its
different branches. All those indebted
to him, are requested to come forward
and settle their respective accounts.
April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,
A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill
and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-
ver-creek, in Madison county, about
six miles from the court-house, and
ten miles from the Kentucky river,
to which is annexed 140 acres of
LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any
in the state, and the Mills and Distil-
lery in prime order. For terms ap-
ply to the subscriber on the premises.
ROBERT PORTER.
Madison county }
Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf

BRUSH MAKING.

ENSELL & TART,
WISH to inform the Merchants of
Kentucky, that they make all
sorts of BRUSHES, of the best Russia
bristles, and cheaper than can be brought
from the city; and as one of them fol-
lowed that trade in the largest trading
town in England for sixteen years, hopes
to give full satisfaction to those who
will please to favor us with their orders.
Pittsburgh, Market Street,
June 7th, 1804.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT it has been deemed expedi-
ent to change the form of the Mediter-
ranean Passports issued to vessels of the
United States; that from the eighth
day of July next, those of the new
form will be issued at the custom houses,
to every vessel, for which application
may be made on a compliance with the
terms prescribed by law, and surrender-
ing the former passport of which the
may be peckified, if any, in which latter
case no fees will be required for the exchange;
and that by an arrangement agreed upon
by the Barbary powers, with whom we
are at peace, either the old or the
new form of passport will be sufficient
to protect the vessels of the United
States from capture until the 1st of Ju-
ly, 1805, after which the old form of
passport will be unavailable, and the
new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United
States are requested to insert the
above in their Gazettes twice a week
for the space of six months, and the Col-
lectors of the Customs to keep copies of
it posted up in their offices. 6m

WHEREAS a number of the officers of the
late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-
tunate enough to locate their claims in a
tract of country, since found to be com-
prised within the Indian claims. This is
therefore to give notice, that application is
intended to be made, in the name of all those
who with redress, by petition to Congress;
and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-
stituted. The agent who undertakes the ma-
nagement of the business, asks, as compensa-
tion, one third only, of what land is actually
located and ultimately saved, he being at all
expense to patenting the land. All who wish,
upon these terms, their claims to be attended
to, are requested to write forthwith, to Thom-
as Bodley, of Lexington, who will communi-
cate with such agent.

PUMP MAKER.
THE subscriber returns his thanks to
his friends for the encouragement he has
experienced from them relative to the
above business, & further informs them,
that he continues carrying on the Pump
Making in all its common useful bran-
ches, on the shortest notice, and on re-
duced prices; as also conveying water un-
der ground, through pipes, for the use of
distilleries, running fountains &c. He
also flatters himself, that the work he
has done in this country, will sufficiently
recommend him to those who may
think proper to favor him with their cus-
tom.

SAMUEL VAN PELT.
Lexington, 20th July, 1804. tf 156

ALL those having demands against
the estate of Gab. Madison, dec.
are requested to bring them forward as
early as possible; and those that are in-
debted are earnestly requested to
make immediately payment, that provi-
sion may be made to discharge the debts
against the estate of the said dec.

George Madison, } Exors of Gab.
and } Madison, dec.
J. L. Martin. } 3w

JUST PUBLISHED
And for sale at this Office,
LETTERS ON THE DIVINE UNITY.

JUST FROM THE PRESS,
And for sale at this Office,
POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE
LANDS,
To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.
3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek,
on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.
2395 acres at the mouth of Holly creek,
including Frozen creek, branches of the Ken-
tucky river, about 9 miles above its three
forks.
2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Ca-
tle river.
300 acres on the southern bank of Kentuc-
ky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman
creek.
2000 acres including the main branch of
Welch's creek, waters of Green river.
320 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles
For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert
Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county,
or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

FOR SALE.
3000 acres of valuable Military Land,
lying on Highland Creek, about sixteen
miles from the Ohio, and two or three
miles from Robertson's Salt-works.
Also 1500 acres on the Ohio, nearly
opposite the mouth of the Wabash, and
4 miles from the town of Carthage.
Also, 1500 acres on Deer creek, one
of the branches of Green-river.
And 666 2-3 acres on Trade Water.
The above are Military Lands, and
well situated. A Tract of Land in the
neighbourhood of Lexington, will be ta-
ken in exchange. Apply to John Pope,
Esq. of Lexington, who will give any
information that may be required as to
the terms.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has imported, and is opening for
sale at his Store in Lexington, a
handsome and well chosen assort-
ment of

Merchandise,
which he is determin'd to sell as
low for Cash (in hand) as any
Goods ever offered for sale in this
place; consisting of a great vari-
ety, amongst which are the
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

Superfine and Second Cloths and
Cassimeres,
Blanketings & Coarse Woolens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities and Coarse Mullins,
Nankeens of all colors,
Glazed, and common Cambric Muf-
lins,
Black, Blue, Pink, Salmon coloured
and Buff Mullins,
Figured and Tamboured Mullins,
Book and Jaconett do.
Mullin Shawls & Handkerchiefs af-
forded,
Silk & Cotton Stockings & Gloves
of the most fashionable kind,
Ladies' Straw Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.
Glas and Queens' Ware,
Japanned and Tin Ware,
Pewter assorted,
Madeira and Sherry Wines,
Jamaica Spirits and French Brandy,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, &
Bohea

TEAS, Warranted
fresh and good.

Iron Mongery,
Cutlery,
Saddlery, &c. &c. &c.
Mill, Pitt and Crofs Cut Saws.
A great variety of Novels & School
Books, Blank Books, paper, Ink
Powder, Quills, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.
N. B. Excellent IMPORTED
CHEESE, for sale. tf

I wish to purchase a large quantity of
Flax Seed,
For manufacturing and for exportation.
Also, a quantity of
Hemp Seed,
To be delivered after the first of Sep-
tember next, at my Oil mill, where
LINSEED OIL
of the first quality may always be had.
JOHN BOBB.

July 25.
N. B. I have provided good vessels
of different sizes for continuing oil.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVE just received from New-Or-
leans, per the boat Jefferson, Robert
Spring, Master.
120 boxes 1st quality Havanna Sugar,
8 barrels do. Spanish Indigo,
6 puncheons Rum,
3 pipes London particular Madeiri Wine,
1 do. Sherry,
63 doz. best long cork Claret,
Which will be sold low for approved
notes at 60 and 90 days. Apply to
John Jordan, Jr. r
Banks & Owings.
Lexington (K.) 2d July, 1804.

June 27th, 1804
Taken up by Michael Kinnear,
in Mercer county, near Buchanan's mill,
One Grey Horse,
Six years old, branded on the nigh buttock N;
appraised to twenty dollars.
John Armstrong, J. P.

40 Rags.
Three cents per pound, or 18s.
per hundred weight, given for clean
linen or cotton Rags, at Chaerlis's
printing office, Lexington.

JUST IMPORTED,
And now opening for sale by WILLIAM
LEAVY, at his store in Lexington,
A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHO-
SEN ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE;
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
ON the most reduced terms for cash;
consisting of the following articles,
besides a number of others too tedious
to insert: viz.

Superfine, Fine, } Cloths
Coarse & }
Double milled drab }
Coatings, }
Cassimeres, }
Moreens, }
Durants, }
Joan's spinning, }
Bombazettes & Wild- }
bore, }
Irish linens, }
Velvets, }
Velveteen, }
Thickfets, }
Fancy & Confitution }
Cords, }
Scarlet Cardinals, }
Dimities, }
Maries, }
Newest Fashion Toila- }
nets, }
Stripe & plain man's }
fatten for waistcoat- }
ing, }
Lutehrings, }
Mantua, }
Senfews, }
Pelongs and fattins, }
Nankeens, }
Calicoes, }
Chintzes, }
Plain and figured }
Cambric, }
Jaconett, }
Tamboured, }
India, }
Book and Lappet }
Silk, Worsted & Mo }
hair Plush, }
Cotton, worsted and }
silk Hofs, }
The best Philadelphia }
made Umbrellas, }
Leather, }
Sattinett, }
Plain, }
Spangled, }
Morocco & Kid }
Mill, }
Pit, }
Crofs-cut, }
Hand, }
Tenon, }
Dove-tail, and }
Compass }

Files and Rasps,
Cotton, wool, and tow
Cards,
Anvils,
Vices,
Steel,
Saddlery,
Ironmongery and Cut-
lery,
And best London Pew-
ter,
A general assortment
of imported Cut &
Wrought Nails,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12
Window Glafs, to-
gether with a very
large assortment of
Glafs,
China, and
Queen's
Also a number of
Law,
History,
Divinity & School
Writing Paper,
Slates and morocco
Pocket Books,
An extensive variety
of GROCERIES
viz—
Imperial,
Hyson Chulong, }
Young Hyson, }
Hyson, & Bohea }
A superior quality of
Coffee,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Pepper,
Chocolate,
Mace,
Cloves,
Nutmeg,
Madder,
Allum,
Logwood,
All kinds of Hatters'
Trimnings, and Dye
Stuffs,
Paints and Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

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Travellers' Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS lately been induced, from the
rapid increase of his custom, to
purchase a lot of ground, adjoining that
on which he lives, for the purpose of
building a dining room and assembly
room, each 54 by 32 feet 10 inches,
with six additional lodging rooms, and in-
tends to finish them before the ensuing
winter; which, together with his Ta-
vern and house, will occupy a front of
near one hundred feet in the most agree-
able part of the town, and in the centre of
business, being on the highest part of the
public square. He has considerably in-
creased the furniture, &c. of his house
and stables—His domestics and servants
are of the most faithful dispositions and
properly qualified for the departments to
which they are arranged—He has a con-
stant supply of the best stable forage, im-
ported and country provisions, imported
liquors, &c. of the best quality, foreign
newspapers, &c. &c. and his ice will,
most probably, last through the hot wea-
ther.

The distinguished preference which the
first characters have already given him in
his business, fills him with gratitude. He
offers his sincere thanks to all his good
friends, and begs leave to assure them,
that neither his time nor his purse shall
be spared in attempting to render the
Travellers' Hall, a house of entertain-
ment, for Genteel Guests only, equal to
any in America.

R. BRADLEY.
Lexington, (K.) 12th June, 1804.

N. B. A stage runs from the Travel-
lers' Hall to the Olympian Springs in the
summer, and to Frankfort during the fes-
tion of Assembly.
R. B.

Patent Apple Peering and Cutting
MACHINES,
For sale in Lexington, by
ANDREW M'CALLA.

P. S. The above Machines were invented
by Moses Coats, of Chester county Pennsylv-
ania, for which he obtained a patent; it is un-
necessary to say any thing farther in favor of the
invention, than that it is simple, easy to be kept
in order, and in general use; and that by it
any person may pare 20 apples in a minute with
ease. The legislature of Pennsylvania at their
session purchased the patent right for that
state, at 5000 dollars.—Price of the patent for
other machines, is one dollar.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Kentucky Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

MR. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

[The History of Ireland is a chequered narration of oppression, revolution and ruin. The gallant sons of Erin have alternately struggled in attempts at liberty, and in the agonies of executions for treasons. Unfeeling and miserably degraded must be that mind, which can view without shuddering, valor, genius and honor, prostrate before the omnipotence of power. In this devoted country, anarchy is the rule of order—penury and persecution the reward of virtue. The laborer goes forth to his work, and returns to a starving family, the mournful messenger of accumulated want. The mechanic and the manufacturer seek in their ingenuity the comforts of competence, while extortion deprives them of the necessities of life. Humanity weeps over the distresses of Ireland. There does *despotism* sway unlimited her iron sceptre. There does *innocence* languish in dungeons, and the gallows marks *patriotism* for its peculiar victim. But faint and feeble, and unmeaning, must be our description, compared with the animated and glowing picture, portrayed by the matchless genius of CURRAN. The pencil of CURRAN can alone do justice to the interesting scenes, on which it is employed. Well may he be impressive, for deeply has he drank in the cup of his country's sorrows. The execution of thousands of his fellow countrymen, the sacrifice of an intended son-in-law—the amiable, the accomplished, the intelligent and patriotic EMMETT, the consequent disappointment and distraction of a daughter, would have roused his feelings from the most torpid indifference.... But the sensibility of CURRAN needed not such incitements. Liberty had chosen him for his own, and in the destruction of this idol of his hopes, every sentiment of his soul seems agitated.]

In presenting to our readers the subsequent display of splendid, independent and dignified eloquence, from this unrivalled orator, we forbear to comment on the causes which produced it.... Upon such subjects, language must indeed lag behind the rapidity of feeling. Let it be remembered, however, that a government, which could authorize, and a judicature, which could sanction these proceedings, impiously assumes the attribute of justice, and boasts of mercy in its administration! This inimitable effusion of glowing and splendid eloquence was produced in defence of Mr. FINERTY. FINERTY was printer of the celebrated paper called the "Press," the only one that then dared to speak for the people, and to denounce their oppressors. He was prosecuted for "bringing the government into contempt," by publishing a statement of the trial of Wm. ORR, who was sentenced to the scaffold, upon the evidence of a perjured common informer. CURRAN did not expect to take any part in the trial; nor did he receive license 'till the jury were sworn.]

Aegis.

FEW men see, at once, that they cannot be hurt so much as they think by the mere battery of a newspaper. They do not reflect that every character has a natural station from which it cannot be effectually degraded, and beyond which it cannot be raised by the bawling of a new-hawker. If it is wantonly aspersed, it is but for a season, and that a short one, and it emerges like the moon from a passing cloud to whatever original brightness it possessed. It is right, however, that it is law, and that you should hold the strictest hand over this kind of animadversion, that forces humility and innocence from their retreat into the glare of public view; that wounds and terrifies; that destroys the cordiality and the peace of domestic life; and that without eradicating a single vice, or a single folly, plants a thousand thorns in the human heart.

The learned counsel has been pleased to say, that he comes forward in this prosecution as the real advocate for the liberty of the press, and to protect a mild and merciful government from its licentiousness; and he has been pleased to add, that the constitution can never be lost, while its freedom remains, and that its licentiousness alone can destroy that freedom. As to that, gentlemen, he might as well have said, that there is only one disease of which a man can die; and when he comes forward to extinguish this paper in the ruin of the printer by a state prosecution, in order to prevent its dying of licentiousness, you

must judge how candidly he is treating you both in the fact and in the reasoning. Is it in Ireland, gentlemen, that we are told licentiousness is the only disease that can be mortal to the press? Has he heard of nothing else that has been fatal to the freedom of publication? I know not whether the printer of the Northern Star may have heard of such things in his captivity, but I know that his wife and his children are well apprised that a press may be destroyed in the open day, not by its own licentiousness, but by the licentiousness of a military force. As to the sincerity of the declaration that the state has prosecuted in order to assert the freedom of the press, it starts a train of thought, melancholy retrospect and direful prospect, to which I did not think the learned counsel would have wished to commit their minds. It leads you naturally to reflect at what times, from what motives, and with what consequences the government has displayed its patriotism by these sort of prosecutions. As to the motives; does history give you a single instance in which the state has been provoked to these conflicts, except by the fear of truth and the love of vengeance? Have you ever seen the rulers of any country bring forward a prosecution from motives of filial piety, for libels upon their departed ancestors? Did you read that Elizabeth directed any of those state prosecutions against the libels which the divines of her times had written against her Catholic Sister, or against the other libels which the same gentlemen had written against her Protestant Father? No, gentlemen, we read of no such thing; but we know she did bring forward a prosecution from motives of personal resentment—we know that a jury was found time-serving and mean enough to give a verdict which she was alarmed to carry into effect. I said that the learned counsel drew you back to the times that have been marked by these miserable conflicts. I see you turn your thoughts to the pages of governmental abandonment, of popular degradation; of expiring liberty, of merciless and sanguinary persecution, to that miserable period, in which the fallen and abject state of man, might have been almost an argument in the mouth of an Atheist and the blasphemer, against the existence of an all just all-wise First Cause, if the glorious era of the revolution that followed it, had not refused the impious inference, by shewing that if man descends, it is not in his own proper motion; that it is with labor and with pain, and that he can continue to sink only, until by the force and pressure of the descent, the spring of his immortal faculties accuses that recuperative energy and effort that hurries him as many miles aloft. It is at that period, that the state seeks for shelter in the destruction of the press; it is in a period like that, that the tyrant prepares for the attack upon the people, by destroying the liberty of the press; by taking away that shield of wisdom and of virtue, behind which the people are invulnerable; in whose pure and polished convex 'ere the lifted blow has fallen, he beholds his image, and is turned into stone. It is at those periods that the honest man dare not speak, because truth is too dreadful to be told. It is then the proud man scorns to speak, but like a physician baffled by the wayward excesses of a dying patient, retires indignantly from the bed of an unhappy wretch whose ear is too fastidious to bear the sound of wholesome advice, whose palate is too debauched to bear the salutary bitter of the medicine that might redeem him, and therefore leaves him to the felonious piety of the slaves, that talk to him of life, and strip him before he is cold.

Let me suppose that you had known the charge upon which Mr. Orr was apprehended, the charge of abjuring that bigotry which had torn and disgraced his country, of pledging himself to restore the people of his country to their place in the constitution, and of binding himself never to be the betrayer of his fellow laborers in that enterprise; that you had seen him upon that charge removed from his industry, and confined in a gaol, that through the slow and lingering progress of twelve tedious months you had seen

him confined in a dungeon, shut out from the common use of air and his own limbs: that day after day you had marked the unhappy captive, cheered by no sound but the cries of his family, or the clinking of chains; that you had seen him at last brought to his trial; that you had seen the vile and perjured informer deposing against his life; that you had seen the drunken, and worn out, and terrified jury give in a verdict of death, that you had seen the same jury, when their returning sobriety had brought back their consciences, prostrate themselves before the humanity of the bench, and pray that the mercy of the crown might save their characters from the reproach of an involuntary crime, their consciences from the torture of eternal self-condemnation, and their souls from the indelible stains of innocent blood. Let me suppose that you had seen the respite given, and that contrite and honest recommendation transmitted to the seat, where mercy was presumed to dwell; that new, and before unheard of crimes, are discovered against the informer, that the royal mercy seems to relent, and that a new respite is sent to the prisoner, that time is taken, as the learned council for the crown has expressed it, to see whether mercy could be extended or not! that after that period of lingering deliberation passed, a third reprieve is transmitted; that the unhappy captive himself feels the cheering hope of being restored to a family that he adored, to a character that he had never stained; and to a country that he had ever loved; that you had seen his wife and children upon their knees, giving these tears to gratitude, which their locked and frozen hearts could not give to anguish and despair, and imploring the blessings of eternal Providence upon his head, who had graciously spared the father, and restored him to his children. "Alas! no wife, nor children more shall behold, no friends nor sacred home!" No seraph mercy unbars his dungeon, and leads him forth to life and light, but the minister of death hurries him to the scene of suffering and of shame; where, unmoved by the hostile array of artillery and armed men collected together, either to secure or insult or disturb him, he dies with a solemn declaration of his innocence, and utters his last breath in a prayer for the liberty of his country.—Let me now ask you, if any of you had addressed the public ear upon so foul and monstrous a subject, in what language would you have conveyed the feelings of horror and indignation? Would you have stooped to the meanness of qualified complaint? Would you have been mean enough: but I entreat your forgiveness. I do not think meanly of you; had I thought so meanly of you I could not suffer my mind to commune with you as it has done, had I thought you that base and vile instrument, attuned by hope and by fear into discord and falsehood, from whose vulgar string no groan of suffering could vibrate, no voice of integrity or honor could speak, let me honestly tell you I should have scorned to fling my hand across it; I should have left it to fester ministers; if I do not therefore grossly err in my opinion of you, I could use no language upon such a subject as this, that must not lag behind the rapidity of your feelings, and that would not disgrace those feelings, if it attempted to describe them.

Gentlemen, I am not unconscious that the learned counsel for the crown seemed to address you with the confidence of a very different kind; he seemed to expect a kind of respectful sympathy from you with the feelings of the castle, and the griefs of chided authority. Perhaps, gentlemen, he may know you better than I do; if he does, he has spoken as he ought; he has been right in telling you, that if the reprobation of this writer is weak, it is because his genius could not make it stronger; he has been right in telling you that his language has not been braided and fellooned as elegant as it might; that he has not pinched the miserable plaits of his phraseology nor placed his patches and feathers with that correctness of millenary, which become so exalted a character. If you agree with him, gentlemen of the jury, if you think that the man who at the hazard of his own life, to rescue from the deep

the drowned honor of his country, must not presume upon the great familiarity of plucking it up by the locks, I have no more to say; do a courteous thing. Upright and honest jurors, find a civil and obliging verdict against the printer! and when you have done so, march thro' the ranks of your fellow citizens to your own homes, and bear their looks as you pass along; retire to the bosom of your families and your children, and when you are presiding over the morality of the paternal board tell those infants who are to be the future men of Ireland, the history of this day—Form their young minds by your precepts, and confirm those precepts by your own example; teach them how discreetly allegiance may be perjured on the table,* or loyalty be sworn in the jury box; and when you have done so, tell them the story of Orr; tell them of his captivity, of his children; of his crime, of his hopes; of his disappointments, of his courage, and of his death; and when you find your little hearers hanging from your lips, when you see their eyes overflowing with sympathy and sorrow, and their young hearts bursting with the pangs of anticipated orphanage, tell them that you had the boldness and justice to stigmatize the monster—who had dared to publish the transaction!

Merciful God! what is the state of Ireland, and where shall you find the wretched inhabitant of this land? You may find him perhaps in a gaol, the only place of security; I had almost said of habitation; you may see him flying from the flames of his own dwelling; or you may find his bones bleaching on the green fields of his country; or he may be found toiling upon the ocean and mingling his groans with those tempests less savage than his persecutors, that drift him to a returnless distance from his family and his home. And yet with these facts ringing in the ear and flaring in the face of the prosecutor, you are called upon to say, on your oaths, that these facts do not exist. You are called upon in defiance of shame, or truth, or honor, to deny the sufferings under which you groan, and to flatter the persecution that tramples you under foot!

I speak of what your own eyes have seen day after day, during the course of his commission from the box where you are now sitting; the number of horrid miscreants who avowed upon their oaths that they had come from the very seat of government;—from the castle, where they had been worked upon by the fear of death and the hopes of compensation to give the evidence against their fellows, that the mild and wholesome councils of this government are hidden over catacombs of living death, where the wretch that is buried, a man, lies, till his heart has time to fester and dissolve, and is then dug up as a witness.

Is this fancy or is it fact? Have you not seen him after his resurrection from that tomb, make his appearance upon the table,* the living image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both? Have you not marked when he entered, how the stormy wave of the multitude retired at his approach? Have you not marked how the human heart bowed to the supremacy of his power, in the undissembled homage of deferential horror? How his glance like the lightning of Heaven, seemed to rive the body of the accused, and mark it for the grave, while his voice warned the devoted wretch of woe and death; a death which no innocence can escape, no art elude, no force resist, no antidote prevent; there was an antidote—a juror's oath—but even that adamant chain that bound the integrity of man to the throne of eternal justice, is solved and melted in the breath that issues from the informer's mouth; conscience swings from her mooring, and the appalled and affrighted juror, consults his own safety in the surrender of the victim.

Et quæ sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miser exitium conversa tuleret.

* In the Irish courts of justice, the "table" is a stand for witnesses.

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